NEW YORK HEP. ALD.

JAMES GORDO , BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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JOB PRIF.TING executed with neatness, cheapness, and

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-PUTNAM-TRUAND CHIEF. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Petricoat Government-Giralla-Married and Settled-Mons. Descra

NIBLOTS-DARGETER OF THE REGIMENT.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—LAUGH AND NEW FAT.—PARIS AND LONDON.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Eve of Water-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Foor Cousin

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowery-

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—RAYMOND AND GNES-GRYERAL TOM THUMB. Evening—FORTY PRIEVES— GENERAL TOM THUMB.

HEILER'S SALOON, 539 Broadway-NECROMANCY.

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery-EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Friday, January 14, 1853.

The News.

This is likely to be a regular gala day, not only in this city, but in every town and village in this part of the country. The snow which fell at intervals throughout yesterday and last night, had ceased to descend when this sheet went to press, at three o'clock this morning, and the atmosphere gave token of a clear and cold day. The sleighing will be capital, except where the snow has been already worn off the rough cobble stones, in some of the streets down town-consequently, horsefiesh, bells, and furs will command an enormous premium, while railroad cars and carriages will be far below par, except among the elder classes. Our reporter has furnished a full account of the storm and its effects, in another column.

Owing to the storm and fog, the steamer Asia was anable to proceed to sea yesterday. She will proceed to Liverpool this morning, provided the weather is favorable.

Just as we were beginning to look for the arrival of the new Cunard steamer Arabia at this port, we received a despatch from Halifax, announcing that she was yesterday compelled to put into that place This is rather unfortunate for a first voyage-however, it must be taken into consideration that the weather of late has been very unpropitious for ocean navigation, and that one or two other steamers had been previously compelled to go into the same port, under like circumstances. The political news brought by the Arabia is of no special importance. Everything was quiet throughout the European continent. Among other items of general interest, it is stated that the venerable mother of Kossuth, and Mr. Hield, the husband of Lola Montes, are dead. A number of Chinese recently mutinied on board the ship Gertrude, and the result was that seventeen of them were shot. The insurrection in Turkey has been compromised. The commercial accounts represent the Liverpool markets as being exceedingly dull. Cotton had experienced a very slight decline in price.

The Illinois came up to town yesterday. The statement in the HERALD, that the towboat Titan did not bring her up, "owing to some difference as to the amount of remuneration requisite," was incorrect. The facts are these: The Illinois passed Sandy Hook about five o'clock Tuesday evening, and before she could reach the inner buoy it was dark, and the weather quite thick, which rendered it necessary for her to anchor, the pilot refusing to bring her up till the next morning. During that night the recent gale commenced, and when the steamer attempted to start in the morning her larboard cylinder broke; this rendered it necessary to disconnect the engines to make the sound one serviceable, and after doing this the one engine was found to be in. sufficient in power to bring the steamer up to her anchor, in the face of the gale. The towboat Achilles being in sight, was then signalized, and, as has been before stated, did not succeed in bringing the steamer up to her anchor. The Titan being sight, was signalized, and when hailed by Captain Hartstein. Captain Hazard was asked what his price would be to take a hawser from the Illinois' bow and haul towards her anchor. A price was named: but the pilot of the Illinois advised Captain Hartstein not to make the attempt, because if the hawser should part, with the anchor cable slack, the steamer would be in danger of being blown aground. Captain Hartstein then hailed the Titan again, and asked what he would charge to bring up the mails and passengers. Captain Hazard replied, and named a price; when Capt. Hartstein said, "Come alongside, then, and take them." But, instead of complying, the Titan moved off. The probability is, that if the attempt had been made to take off the mails and passengers it would have been unsuccessful, in consequence of the strength of the gale at that time. The Illinois came up vester day, with only one engine and one wheel, and landed

her mails and passengers safely. The proceedings in the United States Senate yesterday, though quite interesting, were not of an im portant character, except so far as concerns the con templated railroad to the Pacific, which a majority

of the members now seem disposed to favor. In the House of Representatives a charge was made by one of the members of the Military Committee, that his condintors were deficient in attention to their daties, which gave rise to a very spirited de bate. An interesting controversy followed, upon the bill to prevent frauds upon the Treasury, in which Mesers. Corwin, Gardiner, Galphin, and some other gentlemen, were handled in a style that was not at all to be envied. A motion to lav the bill on the table was negatived by the decisive vote of eleven year to one hundred and forty-eight nays, and the measure was then ordered to a third reading. Should this bil, become a law, it will at least have the good effect of compelling Congressmen, and other government em

ployees, to attend to their legitimate duties. We are pleased to learn, among other interesting items from Washington, that the health of Hon, W R. King is improving. The National Intelligencer reiterates that he will make the voyage to Havana in the United States steamer Fulton, which is waiting his convenience at the Washington Navy Yard.

As many of the newspaper correspondents at Washington continue to amuse themselves by endeavering to mislead the public concerning Gen. Pierce and his future policy, it may be worth while to some what straighten matters, and at the same time throw a little light upon the subject. Among other things we learn, from a reliable source, that there is no foundation for the report that the Republic is to be purchased and made the mouth-piece of Gen. P. under the supervision of the editors of the New Ha mpshire Patriot. The General, it is understood will not consider any journal as his especial organ ; but, on the contrary, will recognise those newspapers as his organs whose conductors have the ability and enterprise to fully and independently reflect the interests and ecutiments of the masses of the people of this country. To five as regards the call- energy reservations, open note of scottation

net, it is certain that it will be a unit, let the materials come from whatever section they may To be sure, the General may meet with momentary difficulty in the adjustment of the component parts of his new household, and possibly be obliged to select some of the more recently seasoned pieces of timber; but it is believed that the specimens from New York will not be overlooked. In the competition among the large States, Pennsylvania, thus far, has made but slow progress, and Ohio can hardly be said to have entered the lists. Virginia has shown a variety of samples; but since the rumored refusal of Senator Hunter to serve in the cabinet, on any terms, nothing has transpired to indicate whether the other materials of the Old Dominion are looked upon with favor or not. Fortunately for Gen. Pierce, office seekers have become exceedingly scarce in the vicinity of Concord, since his late bereavement and the adjournment of the New Hampshire Legislature.

From Albany we are informed that but little business was transacted in the Legislature yesterday; nevertheless, our special correspondent has supplied many interesting paragraphs from that city. By reference to the slave transit bill, offered by Mr. Taylor, it will be observed that it is merely a copy of a defunct law of this State, with the exception of the mere shortening of the time in which slaves are to be per-

mitted to remain within our limits. Besides one day's later advices from California, our columns to-day contain a large amount of late and interesting intelligence from the countries bordering on the South Pacific, Kingston, Ja., Cuba. &c., to which the attention of the reader is directed. as containing much general and useful information.

According to news from Cienfueges, Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles is in a highly prosperous condition. The produce of sugar and molasses is very great, and it appears that one planter, an American, derives an immense income from his estate. This in-telligence, in contrast with that received from Jamaica, indicates the value of slave labor in sugar cultivation. In face of such results is it surprising that the slave trade should be vigorously and boldly pro-

secuted?
The ladies of this country will find in another column an interesting account of the Paris fashions for January. The details of the new dresses will attract their attention. Now that the empire is un fait accompli, fashion will assume its proper sway over

Mr. Newell, who was injured by the railroad catastrophe, near Amherst, died last Tuesday. One or two other serious railroad accidents are recorded under the telegraphic head.

A private correspondent at Concord states that General Pierce has returned to Amherst, where his wife has remained since the loss of their child.

In the Board of Assistants, last evening, the standing committees for the present year were appointed, and with this exception nothing of public interest transpired. The names and details will be found in our official report.

Judge Betts, in the United States Circuit Court, delivered an opinion vesterday adverse to the motion made to quash the indictment against the parties charged in the cases of the Henry Clay and Reindeer steamboat disasters. The trial of the officers of the Reindeer will be proceeded with this morning.

The great Mason Will Case, which has been in liti-

gation for thirteen years, and has occupied the Supreme Court circuit for several days past, was submitted to the jury yesterday evening, under the charge of Judge Roosevelt. After about two hours absence, the jury returned a general verdict against the validity of the will. It is said that unwards of one million dollars are involved in the issue.

Our reporter attended last evening at Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of taking notes of a lecture advertised to be delivered by E. P. Whipple, Esq., of Boston. A telegraphic despatch, however, having reached the committee of arrangements, intimating that Mr. Whipple was unavoidably detained at Springfield, the Rev. Dr. Hawkes volunteered to supply his place, provided the reporters of the various journals present abstained from taking notes; and our own reporter, unwilling to deprive the ladies and gentlemen present of so rich a treat as an address from the reverend and eloquent gentleman, complied with the request.

The Debate in the Senate-Our Foreign Policy.

The main points of the debate of Wednesday. in the Senate, were fully foreshadowed in the columns of this paper many days ago. Though we may not have at our command the eloquence and elegant diction which add a charm to whatever falls from the lips of two or three or selves on having anticipated them in their exposition of the leading features of our foreign policy, and experience a certain sense of pride at finding that so many of the ablest statesmen of the country have adopted the views which

we were the first to prepound. The United States are now entering on an eventful era in their history. The re-assertion of the Monroe dectrine is destined to make a wonderful change in our relations with Europe. It is not many years since the London papers used to announce, in half a dozen lines, that the Ceres packet ship had arrived from New York with twenty days later advices, and that "there was no news." Now, the leading British journals devote several columns a week to American intelligence, and the lengthy documents which are annually presented to Congress occupy over a page of the London Times. As yet they have seen but the beginning of our rise and progress - the interesting essays of the youth who wears his manhood strangely, and has not become familiarized with his own strength. They will ere long discover that the United States are more than interesting-that they are formidable The Clayton and Bulwer treaty, the British colonizing projects in Honduras, and those of the French in Sonora and Samana, are probably destined to be the occasion of the discovery.

There is nothing in Senator Soule's speech on Wednesday which could be properly characterized as "mere rhetoric." It stands out amid the volumes of empty speeches in bold contrast. You will seek in vain in it any aiming at popular effect-any cloaking of perfidious designs, under a mantle of high sounding language-any loose indulgence in hyperbole. The .naked facts are laid plainly before the public. and the remedy is pointed out. Whatever may have been the private belief of Mr. John M. Clayton, it is beyond a doubt that he allowed the representative of Great Britain to cajole him into executing a treaty practically disavowing the very principle he was directed to affirm. While this country expected of him that he would for ever put an end to British colonization in Central America, he really conceded the right of Great Eritain to establish a colony in Honduras. So far as England is concerned, her policy with regard to Central America has at least the merit of consistency. As early as 1642, a squadro of English freebooters selzed the Bay Islands and was expelled with difficulty by the Spamards. In 1742, an attempt was again made to recapture them; war ensued, and by solemn treaty Great Britain bound herself to abandon them-but she kept Ruatan fortified. In 1783 a second treaty re-affirmed the first, and Great Pritain renewed her promises-but still kept Russan. In 1786, she was compelled to relax her grasp for awhile; but soon afterwards seized an opportunity of resuming possession of the island; and since that time, when an opportunity has occurred, she has invariably contrived to plant her standard on its soil. Violence, fraud

have all in turn served her purpose ; the means were a matter of small moment, provided the end were gained. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is the last attempt to gain a footing in Central America; and unless Congress act energetically. the British flag will soon be firmly planted on the territory of Honduras. It is quite in harmony with the character of the past diplomacy of Great Britain to confound "a license to cut wood" with the right of colonizing, and under guise of protecting the former, to extort a concession of the latter. Fortunately, though such a device may have deluded Mr. John M. Clayton, it could not escape the vigilance of the Senate, and in our present plethora of strength. it was gratuitous to expect that this country would suffer itself to be so grossly imposed

We are sorry to perceive that some of the whigh Senators are attempting to make this a party question. We should blush to think that any respectable political party in this country could accept the responsibility of Mr. Clayton's errors. or deny the absolute necessity of maintaining the Monroe doctrine. There are faults to which it is more damaging to plead innocent than guilty; and of such is Mr. Clayton's management of the treaty in question. It is not, that we are aware, a whig doctrine to recognize the right of Great Britain to encircle us on every side with armed colonies; and whatever Mr. Mangum may think. he would find few supporters if he appealed to his party to facilitate the settlement of Guatemala and Mexico by foreign emigrants. The necessity of preserving our undisputed control over this continent is not more apparent to the democratic than to the whig mind. It is a proposition which none who rightly estimate the dangers of a cordon of British and French colonies around this country can venture to deny. The gentlemen who have fancied they were throwing a cloak over Mr. Clayton's delinquencies, by becoming security for his patriotism and honor, would have served their friend better by acknowledging his error, claiming for him the forgiveness of the House, and being the first to advocate the termination of the treaty.

Europe will find that the day has passed when

this country can be either frightened or deceived into rencuncing its rights. The re-assertion of the Monroe doctrine will put an end at once and for ever, both to British protectorates of fancied Mosquito kings, and to foreign usurpation of American territory, under whatever flag sheltered. The resolution can no longer be viewed as a mere expression of opinion; backed by an extraordinary credit of ten millions of dollars it is a substantial act—an unalterable principle-to be carried into effect whenever oceasien offers. When it is known in Europe that the President is enabled and instructed to prevent any foreign power taking root in America. we shall hear of no more modest requests from Great Britain that we should join her in protesting against interference with Cuba, and of no further French settlements in Mexico. In the language of Senator Soule, we wish not to light up any fires which might lead to a general combustion, nor are we insensible to the danger to this country of a contest with any of the great maritime powers; but we wish the world to know that they cannot presume too far on our prudence or our tolerance. We have borne long and patiently many violations of our rights. without other remonstrance than a mere wordy protest; we shall talk less and act more in future. Prepared, anxious, sincerely desirous of peace, we shall consider peace endangered by any European colonization on this continent; and shall esteem that calamity best averted by a serious preparation for war. If Great Britain persists in creating straw monarchs in Central America, in whose name she can hold forts to molest us and endanger our security, the blood to be shed in a war will rest on her heard not on ours; but we should ill provide for the peace of our children in this Union, were we to allow the present inconvenience of hostilities to deter us from gaurding against the inevitable danger with which such establishments would be fraught to them. If Louis Napoleon dreams of shedding lustre on his reign by adding Sonora to France, he must be told in unmistakeable language, that any such attempt will be construed into a declaration of war with the United States, and serious preparations must be made

to carry out the threat. We do not apprehend that a rupture will ever ensue in consequence of the re-assertion of the Monroe doctrine. Neither Great Britain nor France would have ventured so far as they have done, if they had had the fear of serious resistance being attempted on our side. The vote of ten millions to the President, and the notice that the treaty concluded by Sir H. Bulwer and Mr. Clayton will be terminated, and held to be null and void, from a given day, will give to the Honduras and Sonora schemes a very different aspect from that which they now

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK AND STATISTICS OF TRADE.-We refer to the statistics of trade in New York, given in another part of our paper. They were prepared for publication on the first of January last, but, in consequence of the crowded state of our columns with foreign and domestic news, we have not been able to find room for them until now. We have been compelled to use condensation in their preparation. Could we have spared the room, we could have greatly extended our collection of interesting facts. Each leading article of trade, treated in detail would fill a column or more. Such prolixity for a daily newspaper was impracticable; hence we have confined ourselves simply to a few prominent points, making our remarks quite brief, and, in other respects, to let the florings speak for themselves. We had prepared comparative prices for four periods, but were compelled from the reasons stated above, to confine them to two.

Those statistics will not, we trust, prove without interest to the statesman, no less than to the merchant and man of business. They exhibit at a glance, the fluctuations in supply and deindicate the great prosperity of the country in 1852; over that of 1851, and its rapid growth in about the whole matter. population, as well as in production and conumption. In all this, we witness the triumphs in co-operation with free institutions and persevering babits of industry and enterprise.

We should be plessed to see Congress provide for the collection and publication of such statisties for the whole country, each year, giving statements for two periods, viz:-the 30th June and 31st December. They would be found valuable to all engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and hence benefit the great bulk of our citizens, In our brief plan, we were forced to omit

many branches of trade, such as domestic man

ufactures of cotton, wool, &c. These might

he igoloded in the general plan indicated

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY-IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS .- Among the most interesting matter from Washington, published in this morning's HERALD, are the report and bill from Commodore Stockton, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the United States Senate, on the subject of the re-organization of our dilapidated navy. We commend this report and this bill to the attention of our readers, but more particularly to the law-makers of both houses of Congress, who have long required the practical information on naval affairs which Commodore Stockton is enabled at length to give them.

There are several radical and excellent features of reformation in the sailor Senator's plan for putting the navy into ship-shape and good fighting order. The retired list for the worn-out veterans—the "old fogies" of the service-is, of course, the most prominent and the most essential thing of this scheme, or of any scheme, for reinvigorating the right arm of our national defence and national glory. Let the superannuated old commodores retire-let them be well taken care of for what they have done; but get them out of the navy. They have too long overshadowed the enterprising spirit of the younger officers, and have thus too long kept the navy in the back ground. Let the retired, also, for God's sake, embrace those goodnatured old men, who hold possession and control of the various bureaus of the Navy Department. Let those ancient and venerable men,

Full of wise saws and modern instances, and tenacious to the last of the superiority for speed of the model of Noah's Ark, and who believe steam to be a new fangled humbug introduced into the navy-let them abdicate, and all of their school; and let other men, identified with the spirit of the progress and the improvements of the age, step into their places and take the helm and the trumpet. Let the Senator from New Jersey, who understands his business, be heard; and let the reformation of the navy begin with the retired list for the old people, who have reduced the service to the last degree of decrepitude and imbecility.

The promotion of worthy young officers, and of the worthy, honest Jack tar of the lowest grade, upon the ground of merit, is also a highly commendable feature of this practical measure of reform. It is the principle upon which the "Little Corporal" achieved his wonderful triumphs in arms, in the arts, and in every department of political and social improvement - the simple principle of advancing the best men, in whatever grade they may be found. Let us have this Napoleonic principle universally applied, and we shall soon astonish even ourselves, with our achievements in the art of war, or in the arts of peace, on the land and on the sea, at home and abroad. But let us, at all events, ap-

ply this saving principle to the navy. We are upon the threshhold of great events. The complex and weighty responsibilities which have grown up in our foreign relations during the last four or five years, suggest the necessity, most imperiously, of a re-organization of the navy. It is the first necessity of the day. We want efficiency, enterprise, skill, activity, and discipline, first infused into the personnel of the service; and then we want more ships-more sailing ships, if you please, but more steamers inevitably. Even for the peace establishment, looking to the extended and still extending wants of our commerce, our present steam naval force is wholly insufficient. What, then, without considerable strengthening, can we expect of it in the possible exigency of a collision with one or more of the naval powers of Europe? But the first necessity is efficient and active men. To secure them, the old set must give way, and merit must be promoted. We trust that Congress will turn its attention to Commodore Stockton's report and bill. He begins at the right end for strengthening the navy. It has become feeble, very feeble, when it should be strong. There are gathering specks of war in the horizon, and they all hang over the ccean. Our next collision-and sooner or later it must come-will be upon the salt water: and though we have no fear of the result, we should be prepared to give some protection to our commerce in the outset, and to prevent, by a cordon of vigilant steam cruisers, the unadvised bombardment of our seaboard cities. Let the navy be strengthened; but first let it be re-organized. Nor do we see why Congress should not at once take up the bill reported, and act upon it. All the signs of the times around us point to the navy, and call for action. Something, and that soon, must be done.

CITY REFORM AND PSEUDO-PATRIOTS. - A short time ago, as our readers will recollect a junta of individuals, styling themselves City Reformers, put their wise heads together. in conclave, for the purpose of overthrowing the gigantic corruption and enormous abuses that prevailed in the corporation. Their watchwords were "retrenchment and reform;" but the Solons, as if conscious that their own motives were not right, and that there was something rotten at the root, endeavored not only to exclude the press from their meetings, but abused the newspapers, never dreaming that without the aid of these moral engines no political reform could ever be achieved. Just as we anticipated, this hollow humbug fell through in a few days, having died a natural death for want of the free air and pure light of heaven. Another movement of the same kind has now succeeded it; and is likely to share the same fate. Instead of calling a public meeting, in the light of day. and inviting the attendance of the press to report the proceedings, these queer reformers issue secret circulars, and held a private meeting at the Stuyvesant Institute, leaving on the public mind the indelible impression that they are afraid their proceedings should see the light, and that there is something at the bottom besides retrenchment and reform. If this be not the case, then the citizens of New York must form a very curious opinion about the sagacity or even the common sense of these gentlemen, who propose to effect great and mand, with the rise and fall in prices. They salutary reforms by the operation of public opinion, and yet keep the public in the dark

In this free country, if the aims and objects of men be good and fair, there is no necessity of peace, which are greater than those of war, for secresy; on the contrary, any attempt at concealment will always kill any movement. no matter how excellent in design or well intended it may be. When we called for a publie meeting of the citizens, before their rights were made away with, where were these reformers, who are now so zealous and patriotic in secret session, when the evil is all done? This is like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen; and we suppose that when the Park is sold, and all the rest of the public property of the citizens disposed of, there will be another grand secret movement, when the wiseacres, without anybody to listen to them, or reportere to give their sayings and doings to the square Captures Captures

world, will mutter and mumble in the darkness and obscurity of some back-room, instead of coming forward, in an open and manly manner, and proclaiming their sentiments in the face of day, and while yet exposure can be of any service to the community.

Musical and Theatrical Matters.

No city in the Union's so replete with musical talent as our own at present. We have two opera troupes—one with Sontag and the other with Alboni—each perfect in its organization, and each attracting crowds. But the presence of these distinguished vocalists should not allow us to forget that there is also another, almost equally distinguished artiste with us, of which we hear but little. Paul Julien, it was rumored but a week ago, was about to delight us again with his exquisite instrumentation. This little boy is, beyond doubt, one of the finest performers on the violin we have yet heard in this country: yet this little child is almost unconscious of his own ability. No artiste that we have heard possesses so irreproachable and correct a style as Paul Julien. He is none of those superficial precocities so often met with, but a true and genuine musician, whom we are always delighted to listen to. We understand that he has vo lunteered his services for the concert of the Philharmo Society, which is to take place at Niblo's, on Saturday 15th, and that he will play, for the first time in New York, "La Pance des Sorciers," (the Witch Dance,) one of the best pieces of Paganini.

We are happy to learn that Madame Sontag has fully recovered from her illness, and will appear to-night, at Niblo's, in the "Child of the Regiment." This is the last time she sings in this opera. The "Barber of Seville" is next to be produced.

Madame Alboni announces that she will bring out, at Metropolitan Hail, on Sunday evening next, the grand oratorio of "Stabat Mater," and the Prayer from "Moses

in Egypt. It may be interesting to those who admire theatricals to know that Burton plays Marall for Mr. Dyott's benefit, which, we believe, is the first time of his playing that part since he appeared in the same rôle with the cele brated Edmund Kean, during that great tragedian's last engagement in this country.

The First Snow Storm.

SLEIGHING CARNIVAL IN NEW YORK-FUN IN BROAD WAY-THE EFFECT OF THE STORM HERE AND ELSE WHERE.

The storm continued with unabated rigor during Wed-

nesday night, and yesterday morning the snow lay from eight to nine inches deep upon the ground, taking the entire of the level surface of the city. In undisturbed places the drifts were very heavy. The wind blew a strong gale from the northeast, and remained in that point, with very slight variation, from early morning up to a late hour last night. The advancing day was exceedingly cold. At half past seven o'clock the thermometer stood at 30 degrees. The merry tinkle of the first sleigh bells aroused the people at daybreak, and afforded a joyous impulse toward fun and frolic to each. mmoth stages, belonging to the different city lines, drawn by sprightly teams of four, six and eight horses were in early requisition, and before noon an omnibus running upon wheels was looked upon as an antiquated mode of conveyance. The entire town was in motion, and every person, young and old, male and female, prepared for sleigh riding and sport. In Broadway, the fun soon grew fast and furious," and the great thoroughfare presented an exciting and varied scene, not excelled, and perhaps unequalled, by the merriest carnival display seen either in Rome or upon the Rialto. The centre of the street was occupied by one unbroken line of stage sleighs, running up and down, whilst the entire way was crowded with those of private families, dashing along with a rapidity which would have been dangerous but for the grace with which they were driven. A person standing at one point, and glancing to the right or left, became almost bewildered with the variety of robes, winter dresses, blooming faces cheers, and merry greetings, which saluted his eyes and ears. The large public stages were crowded to overflow ing, and the cry of "plenty of room," with ringing laugh ter, and inviting smiles, welcomed each new passenger Some drove up the avenues with as many as eighty persons and none enjoyed the fun more than the ladies. hair-breadth escape from a sudden capsize occasioned : fresh burst of laughter on their part, whilst the gentle men in passing vehicles saluted each other with hearty and repeated cheers. The well-matched horses, decorated with strings of burnished bells and polished harness, looked very fine. In private sleighs they were driven singly, and in double and tandem style, whilst the majority of those of the stage lines were drawn by six horses. Noon, evening, and at midnight, the scene was still the same. The very side-rails of the stages were filled with people, and every jolt, jam, and incident produced a fresh burst of laughter and fun. All were in good humor, and accommodating. Ladies were provided with seats in every available angle, and looked upon the temporary inconveniences under which they labored as adding zest o the sleighing amusements of our first snow storm The boys had a day suited to their most ardent wishes and they kept a constant fire of snow balls from stage to tage, which, falling at random in the crowd

THE WEATHER DURING THE DAY.

The snow continued through the day, becoming more The snow continued through the day, becoming more light as the evening advanced. At half-past eleven e clock at night it had ceased, but the sky remained very dark and heavy. The wind blew northeast. The thermometer at the HERALD building ranged at eight o'clock A. M., 50% deg.; at noon, 50 deg.; at three P. M., 51 deg.; at fave P. M., 51 deg.; and at eleven o clock at night, 29% deg. The snow was soft upon the ground, and if we had a sharp frost the sleigh riding would be more pleasant.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM—THE CITY KALLROADS.

The cars upon the Sixth and Eighth avenue lines, with those of the Harlem road, found it impossible to run upon the tracks through the city, at a little past midnight of Wednesday, notwithstanding that men were employed to keep the grooves in the rails clear up to that hour. They plied as sleighs during yesterday, at the usual time, and were well supported by the people, being crowded at every trip.

They pilled as sleighs during yesterday, at the usual time, and were well supported by the people, being crowded at every trip.

THE FERRIES, STEAMERS AND SHIPPING.

The different ferryboats made their regular trips during the day, travelling a little more slowly, but landing without difficulty. The steamers State of Maine and Knickerbecker, which left this city on Wednesday atternoon, were lying at Throgg's Point yesterday evening, unable to proceed, in consequence of the severity of the storm. The steamer Empire State, from Boston, made her landing at pier No. 3, North river, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of yesterday, after a rough passage. She brought us Boston papers, which were duly forwarded by Messrs. Kinsley & Co., express agents. The steamships Empire City, for New Orleans and Havama, and the Asia, Lott, for Liverpool, were at anchor in the North river last evening. We had no report of any accident to the shipping. Further particular are published under our ship news head.

RALLROAD TRAINS TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

The train from Philadelphia, which was due at halfpast nine o'clock on Wednesday night, had not reached dersey City at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday. It was reported that there were snow drifts upon the line of a depth of six feet. The train arrived at a quarter-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Camden and Amboy train had not been heard from at five o'clock last evening.

The HUSSON RIVER ROAD.

ton, Pa., was still due at a late he

at five o'clock last evening.

Upon the Central Railroad, the usual train from Easton, Pa., was still due at a late hour of last evening.

THE RUDSON RIVER ROAD.

Messrs. Livingston & Wells, Wall street, received a telegraphic despatch from Foughkeepsie at noon yesterday, to the effect that no train belonging to this line had arrived there from New York during the day.

The Albany express train due here Wednesday night, reached the city at eight A. M., yesterday morning. None of the down trains of vesterday arrived up to a late hour of last night. About cight o'clock, night, a telegraphic message was sent from Foughkeepsie to the depot of the company, in Chambers street, inquiring after the up trains, and stating that none had arrived there up to that hour. The same message announced that all the regular Albany trains were stopped at that place, and could not proceed. Efforts were being made to open the track.

THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.

The heavy treight trains of this line, which should have reached here at half past two and half past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, had not been heard from at two o'clock in the afternoon. It was, however, learned soon after that hour that they had come as far as Forty-second street all safe. The freight was sent down upon sleighs. The passenger trains arrived in about four hours after time, at Harlem Bridge, and the passengers were forwarded to New York upon sleighs.

THE HALLEN RAILEOAD.

Strennous efforts were made by the company to beep the travelupen this road open, and at 80 clock last night, the Millerton 5-20 train land arrived; as also the Miller ton 11-20 train, all afo.

The Albany 12-40 train, and the Albany 5-20, were still due at that hour. During the afternoon the engine Morisania was sen; from Harlem in o'cle to push an up train along, and when returning it became so snow clogged that it ran off the tirock near Harlem bridge and obstracted the passage of the other trains entirely. Some of the engines os stopped consumed all their wool, and a tresh delay was cau

We did not observe any serious that DAY. ACCIDENTS DURING THE DAY.

We did not observe any serious sleigh collisions during the day, although the escapes seemed mireculous, owing to the vast crowd in the leading tho outsiders, and the rapid pace at which they were driven. One immense sleigh, belonging to the Fourth avenue line, when travelling to the Fourth ferry, with an immense load, came in contact with another, driving up Broadway, when they neared the corner of Liberty street. The Fourth avenue vehicle was broken, but the passengers escaped unhurt, and saluted the disabled vehicle with hearty cheers. A cartman, named John Harman, aged about twenty-one years, was thrown from a small sleigh, in Chambers street, by means of a collision, and had one of his thighs fractured. He was taken to the City Hospital. A woman, and

resides at No. 72 Beekman street, was knocked down by a stage sleigh while passing the corner of Duane and Castham streets. She had her skull fractured near the right temple, and received a deep and extensive triangular wound of the scalp. She was removed to the City Hospital. A woman, named Catharine Mullane, residing at No. 68 Leonard street, was thrown down by a private sleigh, at the corner of Centre and Duane streets; she had one of her arms fractured, and was removed to the City Hospital. The two women were cared for and taken there by officer Galligan, of the Sixth ward. A man, name unknown, was jammed between two stage sleighs, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, and had some of his ribs broken. He would not remain in the hospital. We may observe that the new splendid boats lately put upon the Catharine ferry afforded much satisfaction and comfort during the day, and contrasted agreeably with those which were running there ashort time since.

TELEGRAPHIC.

GREAT DEPTH OF THE SNOW—RAILROAM BLOCKED UP—MAILS DETAINED, ETC.
ALRANY, Jan. 13, 1853.

The Southern mails, due here at eleven o'clock last night, arrived here at ten o'clock this morning. The Western mails, due here at seven o'clock this are not yet in. A heavy snow storm prevails.

The storm last night and to-day has blocked up all the railroads. There has not been an arrival from any distance to day. The six o'clock morning train from New York had not reached Poughkeepsie at eight o'clock this evening.

Snow fell here for twenty-four hours, and is now about twenty inches deep. The trains on the Eric Railroad have been greatly delayed, and the freight trains are scattered. along the road wherever the storm overtook them. The express train of last night, and the day express of to-day, oing east, have passed this station. The weather is

Orisville, Jan. 13, 1853. The express train which left Jersey City at 5 P. M. yesterday, was detained at this place about twelve hours. being unable to force a passage through the snow in the cut a few rods west of this station.

Bosron, Jan. 13-12 o'clock M. A very severe snow storm commenced here early this norning, and still continues, with every prospect of a heavy fall. The towboat R. B. Forbes, which was sent down to

Minot's Ledge yesterday, to take the place of the light boat Brandywine, was obliged to return to the city, it not being safe for her to remain. She reports back Turk, from Malaga for Boston, in Nantasket Roads, with both anchors down-the only vessel seen by her. Poston, Jan. 13—P. M.

The storm still continues with unabated violence. Six

to eight inches of snow have already fallen, and badly drifted by a strong northeast gale. Reports from below state that a heavy sea prevalls. Neither the Fall River nor the Stonington trains have arrived, and are not ex-pected to-night. The train via Norwich came through in

Winter has returned again. The thermometer is now at 22 deg. This morning it was at 16 deg. The wind is ortheast, and a snow storm is commencing, with signs of a heavy gale. Риплеприи, Јар. 13-Р. М.

The first New York train to-day arrived here at 6 P. M The Western train from Pittsburg reached here at 5o'clock this morning. The Baltimore train arrived at the

WHEELING, Jan. 13, 1853. It has stopped snowing, and the weather is cold.

DETENTION OF STEAMERS .- The R. M. steamship Asia, for

Marine Affairs.

Liverpool, and the Empire City, for Havana and New Or-leans, remained at anchor in the North River yesterday The Great Mason Will Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.
JAN. 13.—In this case the Judge delivered the fol-

JAN. 13.—In this case the Judge delivered the following charge:

JUDGE ROOSEVELT'S CHARGE.

In the Matter of Proving the alleged Will of John Mason, deceased—I have hesitated, gentlemen, whether to charge you orally in this case, or from written notes. Whatever may be the result, exceptions will probably follow. It would seem, therefore—as a matter of greater accuracy, and not involving greater labor—that the principal part, at least, of what I may have occasion to say to you should be reduced to writing, in advance.

The case is one of deep interest to the parties, and, from the numerous audience attending for so many days, we may infer, of some interest to others.

It has been prepared with great skill and industry, and argued at great length and with unsurpassed ability, leaving little for the Court to do, except to recall some few of the more prominent features of the evidence, and to state the law, as the Court understands it, applicable to the points in issue.

to state the law, as the Court understands it, applicable to the points in issue.

We are to inquire, gentlemen, into Mr. Mason's mind—to subject it to a sort of post mortem examination—to ascertain as far as practicable with the lights with which we have been furnished, the powers and the purposes of that mind on and before the 20th of September, 18-19, the date of his alleged will and the day of his death.

With the legality, gentlemen of the jarry, of the provisions contained in the paper which forms the subject of this controversy, you have nothing to do.

Whether the trusts, powers, limitations, conditions and future estates created in it, or attempted by it, are valid or void, is a question, if not already settled, to be disposed of elsewhere and on another occasion.

Except in an incidental point of view, to which I shalf presently advert, you may dismiss the contents of the im-

Except in an incidental point of view, to which I shalf presently advert, you may dismiss the contents of the instrument entirely from your consideration.

Assuming these provisions to be valid, or assuming them to be void, the question still remains—the question which you are to try—were they and are they the will, the last will, of John Mason, truly and fairly, when in a sound and disposing state, expressing the intents and purposes of his mind, and duly subscribed and published by him as and for his last will and testament?

To warrant the probate of this instrument, it is indispensably necessary, among other requisites, that the alleged testator should at the time have possessed a sound mind and memory.

and and memory.

The 18th section of the 2d article of the Revised Statutes, on this subject, declares that "every male per-son of the age of eighteen years or upwards, and every female, not being a married weman, of the age of sixteen years or upwards, of sound mind and memory, and no others, may give and bequeath his or her personal estate, by will, in writing."

by will, in writing."

That Mr. Mason put his signature to the paper, that he

That Mr. Mason put his signature to the paper, that he did so in the presence of two witnesses, that upon being asked whether it was his will, and whether he requested them to witness it, he answered yes, or signified assent, can hardly be disputed.

These preliminaries, however, being essential, it will be for you, looking at the evidence, to determine whether they were complied with.

But the great question, admitting that all the forms of law were duly followed, still remains. Was this instrument the production of Mr. Mason's intelligent mind? In other words, was it made by Mr. Mason, or merely by his physical hand and voice, impelled and guided by the intellect of others?

Mr. Mason, ordinarily, as the proof abundantly shows, was a man of strong, clear, and vigorous understanding. He had commenced life as a poor boy, and been trained in the school of necessity. By well directed and constantly exercised industry and business capacity, he had accumulated a large fortune; and at the time of his death was the chief owner and chief officer of one of the first banking institutions of the city.

Of his testamentary capacity, therefore, up to the time of the commencement of his last illness, there can be no doubt—and none, I conceive, up to a day or two before his decease. For we have it in testimony, from two of the most intelligent witnesses, whose statements on a matter of fact are entitled to the most implicit reliance, that on the 19th, 20th, and 22d of september, (the estator having died on the 26th,) they had, respectively, interviews with him, from half an hour to an hour and a half in duration, conversing together on various business topics, in which they could discover no difference in his memory or judgment, and, notwithstanding his physical sufferings, nothing indicating diminished mental power.

From the evening of the 22d, however, until the hour of his death, which took place, Dr. Berger says, "about one o'clock" in the afternoon of the 26th, the evidence as to the state of his mind is somewhat confl

away; returned sgain about half-past ten, and remained with him till after his death.

The doctor says, further, that his patient, at twelve o'clock, was "a very sick" man, and that he had announced to the family, he thinks between cleven and twelve, "that he was dying."

You will bear in mind that in this same interval, "a few minutes before twelve," according to Mr. Strong, (and he fixes the time by his watch.) the will was signed. The patient, besides, had, before this, been saffering under repeated spasms or paroxysms, of greater or less duration, semetimes "continuing a whole night." And to the ouestion "how long did the paroxysm that took off Mr. Mas on continue?" the doctor answers, "it continued for five or six hours," and, like some of the parollous ones, was "of great severity." His eyes, says the nurse, "ran water," and on one occasion, during the morning, just before the lawyer came, being called into the room, she found him, "talking or muttering to himself." Speaking of the same period, another witness, Filen Graham, says she thought he was dying; he was much lower than before, his eyes were "glossy and deathblike," he said nothing, and ded not appear as if he could speak; he did not seem to notice anything, and looked "stupid."

This witness, also, and another domestic of the name of Mary Cillen, testify to his previously mettering and talking to himself, in what they considered an incoherent manner, about chemicals, and banks, and horses, and the like.

The female witnesses or some of them, it has been sug-

manner, about chemicals, and banks, and herses, and the like.

The female witnesses, or some of them, it has been suggested, although not intending to misstate, may have fallen into error in their conceptions of the supposed wanderings of the patient's mind.

Br. Van Renscelaer, however, whose testimony is now taken for the first time, and whose professional experience, of more than thirty-five years, gives much weight to his observations, was accidentally in the patient's room on the very morning, after breakfast, during the absence of the attending physician, who, as he says himself, was not there from about half past eight or nine till about half past ten.

A maid servant, it seems, was seized with some sudden ledit outfor, which, things helemann, must have been